WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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THE VOICE OF VERMONT.

AIR—"*Rally Round the Flag.*"

On this first September day
Old Vermont has had to say,
And has spoken loud and strong for Grant and Free-dom:
And the burden of her song,
Sung by thirty thousand strong,
Is "Three cheers for Grant and Colfax, and for Free-dom!"

CHORUS—The Union forever,
Hurrah! boys, hurrah, &c., &c.

How the rebel hosts will stare
To find Rotatio and Blair,
Spite of that Val. and Vendiction could do,
Have a voters' list to scan
That the friends of Gen. Grant
Can say Vermont's unanimous for Freedom!

CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

Among her mountains tall,
Like a silver clarion call,
Rings and echoes sharp the glorious shout for Free-dom;
And the continent across,
Freedom's gain and Slavery's loss
Will be hailed with joy by every son of Freedom!

CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

The brave Green Mountain State,
By her voice, loud, strong and clear,
Of the Rebocratic* nominees and party;
And, some early November day,
Flat upon the ground we'll lay
The rag-tag and bob-tail Rebocratic party.

CHORUS—The Union forever, &c., &c.

THE KU-KLUX.

Who They Are and what They Propose to Do—A Frank Statement by General Forrest.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a lengthy letter from a special correspondent, who obtained a personal interview with Gen. N. B. Forrest at Memphis, the General's residence, on the 28th ult., for the express purpose of learning, from that well known leader, his views in regard to the condition of the civil and political affairs in the State of Tennessee, and the South generally. The interview was of such a remarkable character, and the utterances of Forrest so direct and positive, that we are tempted to make the following quotations. Having been duly introduced to Forrest, and explained his purpose, the correspondent added that he desired the General's views for publication, saying:

"I do not wish to misrepresent you in the slightest degree, and therefore only ask for such views as you are willing I should publish."

"I have not now," he replied, "and never have had, any opinion on any public or political subject which I would object to having published. I have what I say honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be interviewed, generally in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

In reply to which the correspondent disclaimed any intention to misrepresent him, repeating that he merely desired to obtain the General's feeling toward the State Government of Tennessee, the Republican party, and upon the question of negro suffrage, he said:

"Well, sir," said he, "when I surrendered my seven thousand men in 1865, I accepted a pardon, honestly, and have observed it faithfully up to-day. I have counselled peace in all the speeches I have made. I have advised my people to submit to the laws of the State, oppressive as they are, and unconstitutional as I believe them to be. I have pursued that course until the issuance of the last proclamation of general amnesty, and therefore did not think it proper for me to take any active part until the oppression of my people reached a point where I could no longer see it, and then I would be with them. My friends thought differently, and sent me to New York, and I am glad I went there."

The correspondent here inquired if the oppression had become so great that it could not be borne, Forrest replied that it was growing more seriously, alluded to a recent visit made to Nashville, and averred that an agreement had been made by the ex-rebels and Brownlow which would prevent the calling out of the militia; at the same time he said he never had recognized the government of the State as having any legal existence. When asked what his feelings were towards the Federal Government, he replied that he loved the old government, but professed the belief that he was opposing those who usurped it. Upon the question whether any resistance would be offered to the militia, the reply was:

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply used as a police force to interfere with or to molest any one, I do not think there will be any fight. If the militia are called out, and I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage, upon the people, there will be a general uprising. *It will be usage out of existence; not a Radical can be left either.* If the militia are called out, we cannot but look upon it as a declaration of war, and every man in the State who has already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down every man who refuses to muster with them, and he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux."

"Well, General, we have been told you have regarded the Ku-Klux Klan as an organization which existed only in the frightened imaginations of a few politicians."

"Well, sir, there is such an organization, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South, and its members have not been exaggerated."

"What are its numbers in Tennessee?"

"In Tennessee there are over forty thousand — in all the Southern States there are over two millions."

The General then described the aim and method of the organization:

"Its objects originally were protection against Loyal Leagues and the Radical party in elections, but since it became general it was found that political matters and influences could not be promoted within it, and it has been made a political power for the purpose of uniting its support, if course, to the Democratic party."

Another other duties of the Ku-Klux Captain, he was required to make out a full list of Democrats and Republicans in his precinct, to be forwarded to the Grand Commander of the State. Although he knew the name of the latter he seemed it "impolitic" to give it. After saying:

"I have no border to him killing negroes. I intend to kill the radicals. I have told them that whenever there is such a Radical leader in their town but is a radical man.

He asserted that in case trouble occurred not a man of them would be left alive, concluding with this pointed lagunge:

"Their houses are picketed, and when the fight comes not one of them would get away to tell the tale-bearers. We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country. If the militia attack us we will resist to the last, and, if necessary, *I will call on every man in the land now in free dogs, ready for the fight.*"

While denying his membership with the Ku-Klux, he expressed much sympathy with, and was ready to co-operate with them, denied that the Ku-Klux killed Bierfield, at Franklin, *as an organization*, and in explaining how he arrived at this exact information, tacitly admitted his connection with the organization. The conversation turning upon negro suffrage, he expressed himself opposed to it under any and all circumstances, and in the New York Convention urged the party not to commit themselves on the subject. He took occasion at this point to praise the negro troops, and said seven negroes who served with him in the army, *with a promise of freedom*. When asked how the general amnesty was regarded by the people, he replied:

"I believe that the amnesty restored all the rights to the people, full and complete. I do no think the Federal Government has any right to withhold from any man, but I believe the Legislatures of the State have."

"What do you think of General Grant?" I asked.

"I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and true, and I sincerely hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while General Grant and lady were at Corinth, in their look, and current of future conversation, the subject of here brand the author as a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and could not find one conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to General Grant in everything, but I would do him justice."

[*In all probability he is the Grand Commander.—Ed.]

Governor Tod on Governor Seymour and General Grant.

[From a Speech by Governor Tod, delivered at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28th.]

Seymour is an intelligent man. I know him well. He was Governor at the same time I was Governor. Mr. Lincoln called for volunteers. I sent him only thirty thousand, while Seymour sent him double that number. The President went round complimenting Seymour, and saying nothing about what I had done. I took Mr. Lincoln to task for this. I said, "How is it you are complimenting Seymour for his fifteen thousand men, and neglecting to commend Morton and myself for sending double that perfectly satisfactory. He said, "Why, Tod, I never thanked Mrs. Lincoln for a cup of tea in my life." [Laughter and applause.] The truth was, Morton and I had done nothing more than was expected of us, and Seymour had. He had never done the like before, and never did afterward. It was not necessary to keep a Major-General in Indiana, and Illinois, and Ohio to correspond with the President. Seymour was in New York as the President's correspondents were as well as the President's correspondents and agents. You will remember that remarkable speech of General Dix, in which he said, "I beg to let you know that I have troops enough at my command to take care, not only of the rioters, but of you."

Ladies and gentlemen, I did not come here to engage in this contest. I only came to show my sincere thanks for the success of the Union ticket. Political position has no charms for me now in point of fact, and much. I have no desire to think of accepting any more honors. I have traveled thirty or forty miles to-day just to show my interest in the campaign. Now at the opening of the war we found ourselves in the new Union party, you chose a Democrat as your standard bearer, and I was one of those to vote for you. I made you a good Governor. [Cheers.]

I still find myself with you. The Chicago platform is entirely satisfactory, and you have placed at the head of the ticket a brave, honest and good man who led our soldiers to victory. He did not seek the nomination. He knew it was a man in all the country that I prefer to General Grant. [Applause.] I have known his family well. My mother had the teaching and training of old Jesse Grant. He came to live with us my mother at twelve or fourteen years old. When she thought he was old enough she advised him to go and learn a trade. He took her advice. She wanted me to learn a trade, too, but unfortunately I turned my attention to the law, and though I have made a tolerably fair lawyer, I have no doubt I would have made a better blacksmith. That is the trade my mother wanted me to learn. I am well acquainted with Gen. Grant. I know every element of character which should attach you to him. I do not speak of his claims as a military man, but we may all be certain of one thing, an ordinary man would never have achieved what he did. Nervous men like Governor Seymour and myself would be surprised at Vicksburg, and in fact several other places that Grant took by not getting tired. He never gets tired. He is the man for the nation. I repeat it, there is none I would prefer at this time, for President, to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

The California Harvest.

California is outdoing herself in grain growing this year. From the *California Farmer* we quote as follows:

"The harvest season for grain may now be said to be in its zenith, and the more farmers are all in the harvest field; consequently, there cannot be expected a great rush of wheat upon our wharves or at our warehouses. There will be observed, however, that our heavy operators in grain are spreading out for more room, enlarging their borders, and in many places in all our grain regions large warehouses are being built, all indicative of a consciousness of the immense crop of grain now being harvested; and, large as it may have been supposed to be, we are now confident that it will surpass the very largest calculations, for in our meeting with the growers they freely admit that their crop exceeds their highest figures."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Sherman at City Hall.

THE ISSUES FAIRLY PRESENTED.

His Views Heartily Indorsed.

An Enthusiastic Demonstration.

The announcement that the distinguished Ohio Senator, Hon. John Sherman, would address the citizens of Pittsburgh, at City Hall, Monday night, drew together one of the largest and most attentive and intelligent audiences of the campaign. The Senator arrived in this city on Saturday, at midnight, from his home at Mansfield, and went directly to the Monongahela House. He came a day in advance that he might enjoy a short season of rest, as he has been working very hard in Ohio. He was waited on yesterday by a number of our most prominent citizens, but his presence here was not generally known, as it was the intention to prevent a "rush" upon him, and give him as much quiet as possible.

At seven o'clock the Central Tanner Club, under command of Col. Joseph Browne, met at the hall, uniformed and equipped with torches, and soon after proceeded to the Monongahela House, some two or three hundred strong, where they were joined by the Second Ward Grant Club, and together they escorted the speaker to the hall.

The Twelfth Ward, with torches and caps and capes, marched to the Hall from headquarters, and in passing the COMMERCIAL office gave three rousing cheers. The Seventh and Eighth Ward clubs also marched to the Hall in a body, without uniforms.

At a quarter before eight, Col. John H. Stewart, on behalf of the County Executive Committee, announced the following officers:

PRESIDENT—Hon. John P. Penney.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Wm. M. Lyon, Geo. Black, M. Swartzwelder, Esq., Chas. Burman, James I. Kuhn, Esq., Jos. Abel, Campbell B. Herron, B. F. Jones, Joseph Harman, David Lewis, Thos. J. Craig, John E. Jones, James Marshall, John Harrison, C. G. Hussey, Samuel Brown, Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Colonel D. L. Smith, Jos. S. Morrison, Esq., Alfred Slack, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, John Megraw, Nathan Brokaw, Lieut. James Wells, Charles Wood, Robert Carson, J. A. Steele, Esq., Joseph Kay, John Snyder and S. S. B. Thompson, Samuel Gallinger, H. F. Eggers, Samuel Walker, Julius Scharnke.

SECRETARIES.—R. B. Parkinson, Esq., James M. Murray, Earle Gardner, John W. Hay, Thos. Hoy, Fred. Metzger, Dr. J. H. Rodgers, A. F. Stärke, and reporters of the Republican press.

Mr. Penney, on taking the chair, thanked the audience for the distinguished compliment which they had paid him. He felt the honor deeply, because he was proud of the Republican cause—proud to have his name associated with the party which stands by the flag of the country, [Cheers,] of all the political acts of his life he felt proud of nothing one of those who had first united in Allegheny county in the party movement which was inscribed the glorious motto: "Free Speech, Free Soil, and Free Men." [Applause. He was proud of the grand achievements of that party under the leadership of the fathful Lincoln, who brought the ship of the glorious triumph which culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause. He was proud of the achievements at this party during the rebellion, and proud of its civil acts since the rebellion ceased. He was proud of the party which elected Andrew Johnson Governor, and seeks to elevate to the Presidential chair the man who brought the rebellion to a close. [Loud applause.] But he declined to speak at length, as the large audience had assembled to hear and see the distinguished speaker, and concluded by again thanking them for the honor conferred upon him.

The hall, at this time, was densely filled—every seat being occupied, and the aisles, stage, windows, and every available spot, being thronged. It is estimated that fully three thousand persons were present.

At the close of Mr. Penney's remarks, the gentlemen selected as officers were invited to take seats, and soon after ranged themselves upon the platform. Another loud cheer announced Sherman made his appearance upon the platform, and was greeted with tremendous applause, many in the audience rising to their feet, shouting, cheering and waving their hats. This demonstration continued in the most rousing cheers for Senator Sherman, after which quiet was restored, and the speaker was introduced by the Chairman in a few appropriate remarks.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I accepted the invitation of the Union State Committee to spend a few days in this section of the State, because I had hope that any opinion of mine could influence the people of Pennsylvania upon any of the great subjects about which they must form their judgment; but rather in the hope that by coming here, by hearing and by seeing, I could find out how the people of Pennsylvania would vote in October next. And, fellow citizens, I have already settled this question as far as they are concerned. [Applause.] There may have been doubts in the minds of a few people as to how Ohio would vote in October, but now give you the assurance, founded upon my own observation and the judgment and opinion of nearly all political men, that in all parties, that the State of Ohio will astonish the political world of this country with an overwhelming majority for General Grant. [Cheers. And now we of Ohio look to Pennsylvania to do her full share. Pennsylvania is properly called the Keystone State of this great Union of States, who was the center of the old United States of the Union at the time of the revolution. Pennsylvania from her central position had more influence in the formation of the North, South, East or West, and Pennsylvania always was distinguished for the wisdom of political questions of the times. As Pennsylvania goes, so goes the United States of America, and I think, I hope, I trust, I believe, I am certain, I can, from you whether the Star Spangled Banner, representing all that there is of honor, of power and greatness in the nation, shall be committed to the care of General Grant, to the great Republican party of the United States, or whether it shall be committed to Horatio Seymour and the Democratic party, and political elements of two years that has covered its head with blood? [cries of "No," "no," and cheers.] I look to the Keystone State to take their place in our organization to fight the great battles in the future. The Democratic party deserted this country and can never wipe out the stain of that desertion. But yet, fellow-citizens, with same party, with the selfsame leaders, with the President of the Chicago Convention as their candidate, reinforced by all the rebels of the South, come before the American people and ask to be intrusted with the power of controlling this great country. If that impudence does not [laughter and cheers.] If that fact is not familiar fact in this contest, and I wish to submit it to you before I go any further. Why a wise, sedate and able leader of the Democratic party knew the American people would never entrust that party with power until they changed their candidates and principles, and threw off the old skin, put on a new one, and called themselves by some other name. Therefore it was that the wise men of the Democratic party desired in New York to establish a change, and throw off the taint of rebellion, and get up new issues upon which they could rally the American people. If the Democratic party could have been led by its wise men they would never have appeared as they do before the American people. But they were overruled in all this. They were overruled by the copperheadism of Vallandigham and the rebel element of the Southern States led by Forrest and Hampton. The wise men of the party knew it was political death to go before the country upon their old principles. But these unprincipled leaders would not allow the wise men to govern the convention, and therefore the party was controlled by fools and rebels, and it be consigned to the rebel resting place. That Convention in New York was a singular mixture of all sorts of people, some white, some black. A voice, Williams, in fact, all sorts of people. They were looking for a candidate. If they desired to present a new issue to the people, how easily they could do it. There is my friend, Mr. Pendleton, who has been defeated and voted down, he thought he had found "a new way to pay old debts," and called it a "greenback issue." He was anxious to get the party to stand upon the "greenback issue," turning his back upon all other issues of the war. What did they do with Pendleton? They laid him upon the shelf after the second day, and he did not have any more chance after that for the nomination than I had, and I don't think any more. [Laughter and applause.] Who was the next candidate? A man from your own State, who in many battles rendered valuable services to your country, a man that would like to have redeemed the Democratic party from the taint upon its life. It was your own General Hancock, of Pennsylvania. How was he received? Why, he held not half the much chance for nomination as I had, because he was the friend of one of the candidates for the Presidency, and I don't think he was the friend of any of them. [Laughter.] I said they laid Hancock on the shelf. There was a Kentucky gentleman from Kentucky, who was pleasant that butter would melt if it came in sight of him—a man who, if necessary, would climb a greased pole to secure the people by smooth speeches. He was proposed by the state of Indiana, and what was his vote? Not a man in the Convention never uttered any sentiments against the Union cause; that he was "sound on the goose," meaning the war, and showed some signs of friendship for the Union cause, and he was laid upon the shelf as the candidate. Who next? These wise men thought it would be best to abandon the political organization, and nominating a man upon broad, living issues, and a man who would answer their purpose, and such a man was found in the person of Chief Justice Chase. If they had placed Chief Justice Chase in nomination, the people would have understood that act as some atonement for a portion of the wickedness of the war, and they might have been induced under the circumstances to have chase the Democratic party would be true and loyal to the Government. We, then, who knew Chase in the Senate, Samuel Gallinger, H. F. Eggers, Samuel Walker, Julius Scharnke, Chief Justice Chase has never been ascertained. I believe his highest vote was not over three votes. It was a mere matter of ridiculous ways in search of a candidate, like Japhet in search of his father, and they [cries of Seymour] nominated the head of the New York rioters. [Cheers. The man who addressed those rioters as his friends, when their hands were red with the blood of innocent women and children. A man who in the midst of the war refused to pay a tax of taxation on imported goods, from which the Government had to pay nearly every dollar of its debt. [Cheers.

Mr. Sherman next discussed the subject of taxation at considerable length, proving by statistics that while it was claimed we were overburdened with taxation, that the burden upon the industrial and agricultural interests of the country is lighter to-day than before the war, and that the extravagance on the part of Congress, he proved by an authentic and extensive array of figures, showing that the appropriations during the last three years had only been $60,000,000, an average of about $20,000,000 per year for each year, whereas, more than double that amount was annually appropriated by the Democratic orators. He considered this talk about financial extravagance as pured nonsense, based on the fact that the Republican party has carried on the business of the country economically, and that the Government was to crumble into ashes, the party that has wiped out forever every stain upon its national honor, that has done more for our citizens than all other parties in this Government to this time; a party that has abolished slavery, and placed the laboring American people upon the same footing as the capitalist, a party composed of industry of the Middle States, a party that has thrown its sons out of every hundred of the brave soldiers into the front of the battle, to defend the flag of our country; applause; a party that has never known defeat when fighting for that flag of our country; applause; a party that has never known defeat when fighting under the lead of General Grant—the great Union General; [applause;] a party that, in this country, my friends, until the Democratic party learn more wisdom than they seem to have at present, will control the South. I should like to see them compelled to take Forrest, Hampton and Sheridan to turn over the power to those States that have rebelled. They cannot be compelled to take them. The Democratic party knew how to touch in that letter the temper of the Democratic Convention. He would never have been voted for by that Convention, but for this letter to Col. Broadhead. That gave him the nomination. What record occurred in that Convention. Because the two most find the center of the great questions about to be submitted to the people. The platform adopted by it was formed by a committee of one from each State. There is no doubt about the spirit of that platform. In fact, I have seen so much of political platforms that I have come to look upon them as the greatest cheat that can be imposed upon the people. The platform of that form contains some principles which all persons are bound to subscribe to. One principle is that the proposition of suffrage must always be left to the States—each State to decide for the people of the State. Pennsylvania has decided, and so with all the States entitled to representation.

General Wade Hampton appears upon the platform; the man who represents in his person all the deeds of thousands of rebel soldiers. If there are any soldiers, and I know there are some in the audience, I am sure they will remember this man Wade Hampton, merciless, dealing right and left, sparing none, either old or young, but cutting down in the most merciless way. We sail to the politicians of the North, to get over these truisms something else. What States do you mean? The States now existing in the Southern States or the States as they existed in 1865? Do you mean General Hampton is to declare that the States as they existed in 1865 shall be entitled to representation? Such was Hampton—such was General Hampton—this unwhipped rebel—"why, General, we will do anything you desire to, but you must remember we have been very hard fight in the Northern States; if we say this in the platform we will lose strength." Well," said the General, "I will not allow me to write three words in the platform if I will be satisfied." So General Hampton declared that the acts of reconstruction are unconstitutional, null and void. And those three words contained the whole burden of the contest, and the only question to be submitted to the American people to be decided upon is contained in that proposition laid down by General Wade Hampton. The candidates were nominated by rebels. Blair was nominated by Preston, seconded by Forrest, indorsed by Hampton, and the whole rebel General from Georgia—by a General Rebels, or some such name. Langston. The rebels of the South nominated him, and now to-day patriotic Democrats are compelled to choose between the rebels of the South and the rebels in this platform and in the nomination of these candidates, or whether they will follow the principles laid down by the United States, under the leadership of Gen. Grant.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to submit one or two observations in regard to reconstruction acts that are referred to in this platform. What do you mean by the Congressional plan of reconstruction? What is it? Why, sir, it is even spoken of as some "bug-a-boo" that nobody understands.

I think I can explain it as I have it here. The whole plan of reconstruction is embodied in the 13th and 14th articles of the amendment, as proposed by Congress. Various acts of Congress were passed in addition to the articles of amendments. Those acts were the mere scaffolding to aid in the completion of March 1867. That act was preparatory to the adoption of the amendment No. 14. There is not one single clause or section or part of the reconstruction acts that is not embodied in the 13th, 14th and 15th articles of amendment. All the rest have answered their purpose. They were a temporary expedient to enable the elements, now displaced. What is now left? The 13th article of amendment prohibits slavery in the United States, prohibiting more—prohibiting it has been adopted by nearly all the Northern States and by most of the Southern States. All these acts are swept away by the flat of the Democratic party, the 13th article will be swept away by and so will the 14th. The clause of the 14th article declares that all persons naturalized under the laws shall be citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside, and be entitled to equal protection wherever they may go in the United States of America. Now, I hope, I trust, I believe the second clause of the article of amendment? It simply provides that each State shall be entitled to representation in Congress, the present constitution provides when any State shall in the local laws of the State [in that are not entitled to vote, that population shall not be entitled to representation. Of course, it is the object of the United States—Pennsylvania as well as South Carolina and Georgia. What is the reason of this? Why, under the old system, the blacks were counted by the three-fifths rule, and were represented by the whites. The result of this constitutional amendment is to change the old rule, that every white man in the State of Georgia was represented by three men in Pennsylvania. We did not wish to interfere with the power of any State in the control of the elective franchise. It is a power of the State that had within its borders those not entitled to the power, we did not want them counted, so that every man in the State will be precisely the same—no more, no less. What was the next clause of this amendment? It simply declares that the rebel debt shall never be recognized by Congress, and appropriations shall never be made to pay any part of the debt. Now the people of the States—each State to decide for itself—Pennsylvania has decided for herself, and so with all the States entitled to representation.

Among the letters read at the Republican mass meeting in Richmond, Va., last week, was one from Mr. Robert Belding, a connection by marriage of the Lee family. The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, in reporting the letter, says: "I need not say that it has excited the most profound surprise and regret here, and many wish sincerely that it had never been published. That such a man could have conceived and uttered the sentiments which this letter contains, no one here could have been persuaded to believe."

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was then loudly called upon, but declined to make a speech, as he had to go on duty at Kittanning to-day. But he would say a few words in the hall, or some other place, and lay fully before them his views on Reconstruction—the only question that was now agitating the public mind. He had been speaking for twenty years, and intended to again speak for twenty more, and he considered to be cautious in this respect. The members of the Convention looked carefully. There was nothing remarkable about the Vice Presidency by the soldiers and sailors who were in attendance. Governor Brownlow was a very bad place for Union soldiers and sailors in 1861—there were about one hundred and fifty of them in Nashville. These soldiers organized outside and asked a candidate for the Vice Presidency. They nominated Horatio Seymour, and Governor Brownlow, he considered, was selected him as the choice of the Union soldiers of the party, and that was the reason why he was not received at all, and did not get a single vote in that Convention; and Frank Blair was nominated. Now, then, the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States. When I come to look upon the whole, I look upon it as the most pitiful capacities. I knew him for many years. He was in accordance with those gentlemen around him. I knew him in the Senate. He was a politician, in the days when the term of "black Republican" was a fierce reproach. To-day it is more and more a term of denunciation of the Democratic party. He and his friends are the real planters of the Democratic party, and was true, and for a long time was true. He was brave. I often look upon Frank Blair as a soldier—as a brave and honored service to the country. On the other hand, there is no more dangerous man in this country than Frank Blair. Any voice, Williams, in fact, all sorts of people. They were looking for a candidate. If they desired to present a new issue to the people, how easily they could do it. There is my friend, Mr. Pendleton, who has been defeated and voted down, he thought he had found "a new way to pay old debts," and called it a "greenback issue." He was anxious to get the party to stand upon the "greenback issue," turning his back upon all other issues of the war. What did they do with Pendleton? They laid him upon the shelf after the second day, and he did not have any more chance after that for the nomination than I had, and I don't think any more. [Laughter and applause.] Who was the next candidate? A man from your own State, who in many battles rendered valuable services to your country, a man that would like to have redeemed the Democratic party from the taint upon its life. It was your own General Hancock, of Pennsylvania. How was he received? Why, sir, he held not half the much chance for nomination as I had, because he was the friend of one of the candidates for the Presidency, and I don't think he was the friend of any of them. [Laughter.] I said they laid Hancock on the shelf. There was a Kentucky gentleman from Kentucky, who was pleasant that butter would melt if it came in sight of him—a man who, if necessary, would climb a greased pole to secure the people by smooth speeches. He was proposed by the state of Indiana, and what was his vote? Not a man in the Convention never uttered any sentiments against the Union cause; that he was "sound on the goose," meaning the war, and showed some signs of friendship for the Union cause, and he was laid upon the shelf as the candidate. Who next? These wise men thought it would be best to abandon the political organization, and nominating a man upon broad, living issues, and a man who would answer their purpose, and such a man was found in the person of Chief Justice Chase. If they had placed Chief Justice Chase in nomination, the people would have understood that act as some atonement for a portion of the wickedness of the war, and they might have been induced under the circumstances to have chase the Democratic party would be true and loyal to the Government. We, then, who knew Chase in the Senate, Samuel Gallinger, H. F. Eggers, Samuel Walker, Julius Scharnke, Chief Justice Chase has never been ascertained. I believe his highest vote was not over three votes. It was a mere matter of ridiculous ways in search of a candidate, like Japhet in search of his father, and they [cries of Seymour] nominated the head of the New York rioters. [Cheers. The man who addressed those rioters as his friends, when their hands were red with the blood of innocent women and children. A man who in the midst of the war refused to pay a tax of taxation on imported goods, from which the Government had to pay nearly every dollar of its debt. [Cheers.

Mr. Sherman next discussed the subject of taxation at considerable length, proving by statistics that while it was claimed we were overburdened with taxation, that the burden upon the industrial and agricultural interests of the country is lighter to-day than before the war, and that the extravagance on the part of Congress, he proved by an authentic and extensive array of figures, showing that the appropriations during the last three years had only been $60,000,000, an average of about $20,000,000 per year for each year, whereas, more than double that amount was annually appropriated by the Democratic orators. He considered this talk about financial extravagance as pured nonsense, based on the fact that the Republican party has carried on the business of the country economically, and that the Government was to crumble into ashes, the party that has wiped out forever every stain upon its national honor, that has done more for our citizens than all other parties in this Government to this time; a party that has abolished slavery, and placed the laboring American people upon the same footing as the capitalist, a party composed of industry of the Middle States; a party that has thrown its sons out of every hundred of the brave soldiers into the front of the battle, to defend the flag of our country; applause; a party that has never known defeat when fighting for that flag of our country; applause; a party that has never known defeat when fighting under the lead of General Grant—the great Union General; [applause;] a party that, in this country, my friends, until the Democratic party learn more wisdom than they seem to have at present, will control the South. I should like to see them compelled to take Forrest, Hampton and Sheridan to turn over the power to those States that have rebelled. They cannot be compelled to take them. In fact, I think they know how to touch in that letter the temper of the Democratic Convention. He would never have been voted for by that Convention but for this letter to Col. Broadhead. That gave him the nomination. What record occurred in that convention. Because the two most find the center of the great questions about to be submitted to the people. The platform adopted by it was formed by a committee of one from each State. There is no doubt about the spirit of that platform. In fact, I have seen so much of political platforms that I have come to look upon them as the greatest cheat that can be imposed upon the people. The platform of that form contains some principles which all persons are bound to subscribe to. One principle is that the proposition of suffrage must always be left to the States—each State to decide for the people of the State. Pennsylvania has decided, and so with all the States entitled to representation.

General Wade Hampton appears upon the platform; the man who represents in his person all the deeds of thousands of rebel soldiers. If there are any soldiers, and I know there are some in the audience, I am sure they will remember this man Wade Hampton, merciless, dealing right and left, sparing none, either old or young, but cutting down in the most merciless way. We sail to the politicians of the North, to get over these truisms something else. What States do you mean? The States now existing in the Southern States or the States as they existed in 1865? Do you mean General Hampton is to declare that the States as they existed in 1865 shall be entitled to representation? Such was Hampton—such was General Hampton—this unwhipped rebel—"why, General, we will do anything you desire to, but you must remember we have been very hard fight in the Northern States; if we say this in the platform we will lose strength." Well," said the General, "I will not allow me to write three words in the platform if I will be satisfied." So General Hampton declared that the acts of reconstruction are unconstitutional, null and void. And those three words contained the whole burden of the contest, and the only question to be submitted to the American people to be decided upon is contained in that proposition laid down by General Wade Hampton. The candidates were nominated by rebels. Blair was nominated by Preston, seconded by Forrest, indorsed by Hampton, and the whole rebel General from Georgia—by a General Rebels, or some such name. Langston. The rebels of the South nominated him, and now to-day patriotic Democrats are compelled to choose between the rebels of the South and the rebels in this platform and in the nomination of these candidates, or whether they will follow the principles laid down by the United States, under the leadership of Gen. Grant.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to submit one or two observations in regard to reconstruction acts that are referred to in this platform. What do you mean by the Congressional plan of reconstruction? What is it? Why, sir, it is even spoken of as some "bug-a-boo" that nobody understands.

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ROSECRANS---LEE.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.

Rosecrans's Letter to General Lee.

Reply of the Ex-Confederates.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The following is the Rosecrans-Lee correspondence:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., }
August 29, 1868. }

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States; especially to ascertain the sentiments of those brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been. See that interpreting States' rights to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation, and also that so great a majority as ours even now certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go further and fare worse. It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization, swells our National expenditures, diminishes our production and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our National bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in christendom. We know that our current must be declared so long as our bonds are below par, and that, therefore, the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating fraudulent value. Until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South, we also realize that we have to fear the destruction of crops, a local insurrection and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring down signal agitation, revolution, repudiation and a thousand unnamed evils and villains on us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are identical with ours, that we cannot share our fate for weal or ill. I believe every one of the leading men and soldiers of the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily appropriated to repair the waste places and build business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work, invite capitalists and immigrants to their States, and become freely among them, they would rebuild their shattered fortunes, multiply many fold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government securities to par and restore the gold to a sound standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask, the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union, every thinking man of the great West and North ask, why it cannot be done? and if it is not done, why it cannot be done? and if there are those who desire control of the government for the next four years that the people of the South will not vote for, and who will not support, all the regular corn. If deemed expedient, it is proposed to organize a Veteran Union Phalanx to support, and defend the ticket.

This call has been quite numerously signed by both Democrats and Republicans, and will be found in another column. It is another proof of the oft-repeated declaration that the great mass of the Union soldiers will vote as a body for the Democratic ticket. General J. Bowman Sweitzer, who has heretofore been a war Democrat, is lending his influence to the movement, and will probably be chosen as presiding officer. It is not unobserved that the Radicals are now more strongly supporting Grant and Colfax, are necessarily declaring their adhesion to the Republican party, by simply showing their devotion to the country by voting against Seymour and Blair, and keeping out of power those unwilling to be governed by the people, determined, and restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which it [gives] has been bereft. Let this call be answered, is, are they willing to do it? Came down to find what the feeling of the South is? Now is the moment, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union are willing to do? Now is the time for these patriotic people who sustained it, think of these things. I come to ask more: I want to ask you, in view of the fact

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—U. S. GRANT.
Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

For Electors-at-Large—WILLIAM McCANDLESS, of Philadelphia; THOS. M'KEESPORT, of Pittsburgh.

District Electors—	
1. W. H. BARNES,	13. JAMES KNOX,
2. RICHARD VAUX,	14. JAMES T. MCCLELLAND,
3. RICHARD WOOD,	15. DAVID MILLER,
4. C. W. KING,	16. JOHN STEWART,
5. JOHN M. READ,	17. JAMES S. RUTAN,
6. C. H. REICHNER,	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7. JAMES C. HAND,	19. JAMES PAGE,
8. ISAAC EATON,	20. H. C. JOHNSON,
9. HARRY WHITE,	21. JOHN ALLISON,
10. DAVID M. EARL,	22. WM. FREW,
11. J. P. WICKERSHAM,	23. A. W. CRAWFORD,
12. W. W. ELLENBERGER,	24. P. S. MANN.

State Ticket.

Auditor General—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Congress—AXIAL DISTRICT—JAMES S. NEGLEY.
Congress—SAME DISTRICT—DARWIN PHELPS.

County Ticket.

Senator—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
Assembly—GEORGE E. WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
District Attorney—ALFRED I. PEARSON.
Assistant District Attorney—J. B. FLACK.
County Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
County Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELEY.
County Surveyor—R. L. MCCULLY.
Director of Poor—J. G. BURRAY.

City Ticket.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBERT E. MCGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

PUSH IT!

Mr. SEYMOUR says: "push the debt and taxation upon public attention." Well, we are willing to accommodate Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends in this matter. We have reiterated, time and again, that the debt could be paid by the present generation if it were disposed to do so. Three years ago the debt amounted to twenty-seven hundred and sixty millions. The population of the United States in 1865 was estimated at about thirty-four millions. It is now estimated at thirty-seven millions. The debt is now two thousand five hundred and ten millions. In 1865 the debt was eighty-one dollars per head. It is now sixty-eight dollars per head. The whole debt averages something more than five per cent. Interest; five per cent on sixty-eight dollars makes three dollars and forty cents. Thus it will be seen that the amount of taxation on each individual is less than a cent a day. Here then is the great bugaboo held up before the people by Democratic orators. They can't deny the facts, for there are the figures. Well, as to the debt, great or small, who is responsible for it? Those who aided and abetted the rebels in their attempt to overthrow the government, or those who sustained the government in the hour of peril? Let us "push" this question also, for upon the settlement of this first and most important question depends the responsibility and the "odium" attached to the tax. No "dodging" will be permitted in this discussion. "Our papers must not allow this." Neither must our public speakers. The Democrats, from the most insignificant spouter to their half frantic leader, must be held down to the question, and not permitted to evade it. And, merely by way of preliminary exercise, let us inquire first, whether HOWELL COBB, who cancelled the debt incurred by the Mexican war, paying from ten to fifteen per cent premium on a large portion of it in order to deplete the Treasury, and JOHN B. FLOYD, who disarmed and almost dismantled Northern forts and arsenals, in his eagerness to send arms to the South, and BUCHANAN, who occupied the Executive chair during these transactions, were not Democrats, placed there by the Democratic party? Tell us, also, when COMP. FLOYD & Co. left Washington for Richmond, who declared that "all virtue, patriotism and intelligence seemed to have fled from our National Capital?" And inform us, without any "dodging" or attempts at prevarication, who it was that asserted in the Democratic Convention at New York on the last day of January 1865, that the question was simply this: "Shall we have compromise *of* the war, or compromise *without* war?" The author of this cowardly sentiment was HORATIO SEYMOUR, the man who, instead of exerting all the power at his command to quell the most bloodthirsty mob that ever assembled on American soil, addressed them as "*my friends*," and *more than any other man in the North* is responsible for the "Debt and Taxation" he desires to see "pushed upon public attention."

By his double dealing, counseling moderation on the part of the Government, inciting and stimulating its enemies to renewed exertions, interposing his influence to shield the villainous spies who infested the North, and his constant fellowship with the outspoken friends of the South, he interfered with and damaged the Union cause more than any single enemy in the field. Had the Government followed such counsel as HORATIO SEYMOUR offered, the country would be drifting to anarchy to-day, and the necks of the Northern people bowed down to the Moloch of Slavery. As it is, we arraign him before the bar of the country for his instrumentality in prolonging the war, causing unnecessary bloodshed, and burdening the country with debt and taxation.

It seems to be voted pretty unanimously that General ROSECRANS has made a ridiculous exhibition of himself. The Southern press openly laugh at his performance, and the Democrats, who had their expectations a good deal excited, do not quite see what good is to come from it. Personal animosity towards GRANT was the impelling motive with ROSECRANS, and it was natural that a mind like his should overshoot the mark. The performance does not, however, disappoint those who know him most intimately. It is hardly probable that he will win great fame as Minister to Mexico, although he may succeed in perfecting the schemes of speculations he will also represent.

The conviction which will determine thousands of moderate Democrats in their action, is that the peace and stability that is so much needed can be realized only by electing GRANT. "I do not wish to see our troubles renewed," said a Democrat at the head of an important Pennsylvania enterprise, a few days since, "and having become convinced that they will be if GRANT is not elected, I shall support him and advise my friends to do so." We are persuaded that this is the sentiment which is gaining possession of the minds of thousands of moderate men who usually act with the Democratic party. Whoever is open to reason, must be convinced that there can be no peace but by electing GRANT President.

A NUMBER of the leading Democratic journals take special pains to deny that the plank in the Tammany platform which calls for "equal taxation of every species of property" was intended to include real estate. It is useless to equivocate gentlemen; the Democratic, anti-Democratic Labor Reform Orators in this section lay particular stress upon this very plank, and if we follow their arguments out to their legitimate result we must tax everything. If this is not meaning, pray, what is? Once we get fairly at work on the system of equal taxation, unproductive "pennyroyal" ground must be taxed to its full value; we shall then tax the farming lands and the farmer's savings at the same time. That is precisely what "equal taxation" of every species means.

IF Gen. ROSECRANS achieves no better fame as Minister to Mexico than his letter to LEE is it likely to win for him, his emergence from the obscurity into which his exploits at Chickamauga sent him, will prove an unlucky step. The Democratic press bestows on the letter to LEE but feeble praise, and is doubtful as to the good the correspondence is calculated to do the party. Any attempt to enlist the support of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE must strike most of people as either unwisely conceived or positively unfriendly. The adage, "a man is known by the company he keeps," is pertinent to the subject.

THE contest in Maine is at fever heat. Senator FESSENDEN is said to be the most effective stumper of the many speakers canvassing the State on the Republican side. The State is claimed by at least 20,000 majority. Last year it was about 11,000. Candid Democrats coincide in this. Among those who express this opinion freely is SUNSET COX, who has been actively engaged in stumping the State for the Democrats. Mr. COX, in conversation with a gentleman, said: "I tell you, sir, it is no use shutting our eyes to plain facts. The popular enthusiasm for GRANT is irresistible; he will sweep everything before him."

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

It is barely possible that there are Republicans within reach who do not understand that the October election will virtually decide the November battle. It is a fatal delusion, and should be given up at once. The circumstances are such as virtually to transfer the Presidential to the October elections. The Democrats everywhere are laboring on this play. They feel that defeat in October will render success in November entirely hopeless—a fact that instructs Republicans as to their whole duty. To Republicans everywhere then we say: strive unceasingly to poll every vote at the October election.

It has transpired that the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee have entered into an arrangement to colonize from Maryland a large number of voters, in the expectation of carrying certain doubtful Congressional districts and the State at the October election. The knowledge that such a scheme exists should frustrate its execution. Our friends should be on their guard. Colonization, false naturalization and other frauds are the main reliance of the opposition.

GEN. LEE has given it as his deliberate opinion that if the Democratic party does not succeed at this election, "the country will be ruined." No doubt LEE thought the country would be ruined if he did not hold Richmond, and when GRANT compelled him and the armies of the Confederacy to surrender, he profanely was fully convinced that complete ruin had come at last. GEN LEE'S opinion is not likely to go very far with the people of the country, or with that portion that was for the Confederacy.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, who favored the rebellion in 1861, gave it his normal support to the close, in a speech in Milwaukee in 1864, spoke as follows: "I would not denounce this [LINCOLN'S] Administration for its bad acts or wrong—I would not condemn it for its measures have carried on in judgment, but *I would condemn it before God and man in the progress of the outrages.* If I succeed in a settled course of gaining despotic sway *the judgment of the outrages.* If I succeed in over the country, of overthrowing the liberties of the people, and now it would go to the people through the ballot-box, and by the power of the sword, I would be sustained by the people of the whole country, and in all the world."

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH is reported as having declared that he has been "compelled to unite with the party that has caused so much trouble to the nation" and "give the support and whatever official patronage he can control to elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR." What power "compels" him to do this it is not necessary to inquire. That which chiefly attaches to the confession is the contempt which most men will feel for the man making it.

THE "Southern brethren" begin to smell a rat. The Vermont election has sharpened their senses. The Richmond *Dispatch* evinces a "realizing sense" of the situation as follows:

> If Maine shall show a gain, large or small, for the Republican party, Seymour and Blair will be George's successor of George Washington as much as it is Grant's.

There is not a Democrat in the land but feels that this is indisputably true.

THE Charleston *Courier* again cautions Southern orators against speaking out too plainly, just at present, as their speeches are calculated to injure the cause among a class of people in the North who have not yet got over certain unreasonable prejudices engendered by the war. The *Courier* thinks it is due to the feelings of this class that Southern speakers should be prudent.

WE are pleased to learn that General S. W. CRAWFORD, of Fort Sumter memory, and the gallant commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the late war, is to be added to the list of speakers in Western Pennsylvania after the 25th of September. The General is a good talker, and will do yeoman service in the good cause.

WE are glad to hear that General Schriver, clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, is improving, he recovering from his recent severe illness.

WE are bound to have the velocipede! A company has been organized in New York to manufacture velocipedes on a large scale, and every man almost member of the workers in the city has gone to the velocipede by all means, and who does?

The velocipede has made its appearance in New York. Though this vehicle may not become as common here as in France, we expect to see it introduced into our principal cities. Who shall have the honor of introducing it into Pittsburgh?

AMONG the penalties that Richmond, (Va.,) is paying for the luxury of rebellion, is the almost total destruction of her shipping interests, ship had fifty vessels; she has only one. They were all destroyed or sold during the war, and with them went one of the principal sources of Richmond's prosperity.

EX-GOV. WISE, a few days preceding the Democratic Convention, declared that secession was dead and buried, and that the revival of rebel traitor-appeals to be in great favor with disloyal white citizens; for it is announced that they have a scheme on foot for raising a sum of money to give him a homestead, and a yearly income, should the Democratic ticket be happy as to get a traitor can be in his civil service.

DESERTIONS from the Prussian army are alarmingly numerous; those most disposed to desert are Frenchmen. But the absolute necessity created by the late war with Austria, has been decided that the American battalion will not be raised for the Pope's service, enlistments have been resumed all over the Continent, without much distinction regarding the creeds professed.

THE Cork (Ireland) *Herald* speaking of Minister Johnson's visit to Disraeli, says that America "does not like to be dreaded, is impatiently in high favor in country circles, and it is thought that the Ministerial leaders in Parliament at the present moment meet with as liberal hospitality as that which awaited the southern envoys in those times when Mr. Gladstone affirmed that "the United States had ceased to exist."

That noble soldier, Major-General George H. Thomas, in his letter to the Republican mass meeting in Indianapolis, writes as follows:

> Your very cordial invitation commands my sincere thanks, and that I take no part in politics, perhaps you will readily understand. I have neither the inclination nor ability to address an audience in support of the principles and measures enunciated in resolutions, but I will gladly support the cause of union in thinking all loyal men can safely unite in measures and maintain principles so well set forth in the resolutions.

THE Rev. Dr. Ward was "happy" in his remarks at the prayer meeting, held in the lecture room of Allen, the "Wickedest" man in New York. He remarked that after all, it was not he that John Allen, had so far backslidden, was not the wickedest man in New York. It would be too much like the Pharisee for any of us to be calling any of our brethren sticks for their own eyes.

IN their procession, on a certain occasion, the Democrats in New Orleans had a huge coffin mounted on a cotton float, with several good representatives of his Satanic Majesty hovering up the centre with a pitch fork, and which was intended to represent Thaddeus Stevens in the bottomless pit. Those chaps know how to manage such things to a dot!

MAJ. GEN. E. D. KEYES is stumping California for Seymour and Blair. General Keyes was one of Mr. Lincoln's warmest partisans and one of the oldest Major-Generals in the army of the Potomac. He says he will vote as he fought, for the preservation of the Union and constitutional liberty.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We were wondering what had become of "Mother Keys." Since his total failure in the field, like others of his class, he has been lost sight of. That he would be a candidate on a platform related above, is as natural as gravitation. He belongs to the McClellan brood of heroes.

IT has been established by indubitable evidence that Horatio Seymour gave his approval to the declaration of principles framed by Mr. Chase, including negro suffrage. Time enough for a denial has elapsed, but none has made its appearance either from Mr. Seymour, the *World*, or any friend. The accuracy of the statement, which is made by Colonel Brown, of Kentucky, is thus unimpeached. How does this affect the "nigger" nightmare of the Pittsburgh *Post?*

Col. W. H. H. Taylor, Brooklyn, Hennepin county, Minn., an old and life-long Democrat, has come out for Grant and Colfax. At a Republican meeting in that town a few evenings since, in an earnest and eloquent speech, he urged upon all the necessity of supporting the Republican party during the present campaign. He says Seymour and Blair are too much for him. He cannot support such men. The Colonel served with distinction during the late war as Colonel of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. He has been a resident of Hennepin county since last fall. He is a gentleman of culture and ability, and will be quite an addition to the party.

GENERAL PAINE, member of Congress from the First Wisconsin District, says that Governor Seymour was in Milwaukee when the news of the fall of Sumter was received. The city was ablaze. A vast crowd of citizens called for Seymour, who was at the leading hotel. That gentleman, when informed that the crowd would presently call upon him for a speech, promptly replied that he should not respond. "But you must," said his friend. "The crowd would not take no for an answer." "I shall not do it," said Seymour. "I don't know yet how this thing is going to turn, and I shall not speak. You must tell the crowd *that I am sick and cannot respond.*" The Milwaukeean refused to tell this falsehood, and turned and left the "great statesman."

The Baptism of Thaddeus Stevens—Did He Die a Catholic?—Did He Go to Purgatory?

From the New York Tablet, September 5.]

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which is the ablest, as it is the oldest Roman Catholic paper in America, in giving an account of the last hours of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and his baptism by Sisters of Charity, says:

"The deceased gave his consent to this baptism. He died a Protestant, after the sacrament. Had he during his long life any predilections for Catholicism? He did not, it may be said soon of Pius IX., and the Vatican excommunications which are in the soul of the Pontiff himself, his salvation is certain. God rest his soul."

This is a large concession. If (which we deny) Baptism expunges all sin, what need of the soul before its administration," and "salvation is certain" to the baptized, what becomes of the condemnation of Purgatory, and what need of the appended prayer, "God rest his soul?" It will be seen that "baptism," not Christ, expunges sin, according to the *Ledger*. This is consistent with the claim of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, but certainly there is no need of prayer for souls whose salvation is already arranged to that contemporary standing. Perhaps the *Ledger* can draw the logical conclusion from his own premises?

The foregoing is from the *Protestant Episcopal Recorder*, a fair specimen of its moral and logic, as well as of its theological attainments. But the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is the oldest and ablest Catholic paper in the United States, and we owe it to our readers. We think we are somewhat its school. With regard to the baptism of Thaddeus Stevens, we are glad to learn it was with his own consent, and completely in accordance with the principles and ministrations of the only Church that will give comfort to the dying. It is well known that he was a sectional candidate, and that he was a sectional candidate, and that he was a sectional candidate, and

Weekly Commercial.

THE COPPERHEAD.

"A SEA OF TROUBLES."

The Way Seymour Was Nominated.

NEWS BY MAIL.

PITTSBURGH BUTTER MARKET.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

LUMBER MARKET.

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COPPER MARKET.

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WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

TOBACCO MARKET.

BROOM MARKET.

SHINGLES AND LATH.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON MARKET.

IRON AND NAILS.

STEEL MARKET.

IRON.

Hop Crop of Wisconsin.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

Flour and Grain at Milwaukee.

Portsmouth Iron Market.

Toledo Market.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

New York Finance and Trade.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Philadelphia Market.

Louisville Market.

Havana Sugar Market.

Cincinnati Market.

Memphis Market.

Milwaukee Market.

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"Hold Cows Have Food During the Night?

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THE ROSECRANS-LEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. ROSECRANS'S White Sulphur performance is altogether worthy of his reputation at the moment he retired from active participation in the war. Whether this amounts to extravagant praise depends upon the light in which are viewed the achievements that sent him into the retirement from which he has just emerged. His letter to LEE, standing alone, will rank as an extraordinary production—almost as extraordinary as anything to which that other self-appointed and famous negotiator, COLORADO JEWETT, can lay claim. That famous Ambassador will have to look to his laurels, for, if we may gauge expectation of the future by first attempts, there need be no hesitation in coming at once to the conclusion that the hero of Chickamauga will, with practice, distance all competitors.

If assurance will win, then for a certainty may we conclude that Gen. ROSECRANS will not fail in any field of diplomacy. "I believe, the people of the North and West believe, the Union army believe." "I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union ask, every thinking man of the great West and North asks," says "ROSA." One would suppose he was some great personage clothed with power to speak for everybody, to demand what everybody was "going to do about it," and fix up all outstanding questions of every name and nature. But the assumptions of the letter do not equal its toadyism, in assuring the rebel leaders of his confidence in their "purity," "devotion," "patriotism," "sincerity," and "chivalry;" and that they have but to place themselves under his leadership, as he seems to think "our Union soldiers" have done or are panting to do, in order to have "everything lovely and the goose hang high."

Seriously: the letter of Gen. ROSECRANS is an insult to the "Union soldiers," and "people of the great North and West," in whose name he has arrogated to himself the right to make and require pledges. If anything were wanting to confirm the suspicion long entertained that ROSECRANS is "a little cracked" this performance must settle the matter.

While the letter of General LEE is not open to the same kind of criticism, it will prove no less unsatisfactory. No one would suspect that the signers were the leaders of an unprovoked and wicked rebellion. While the war was raging the South asked only to be "let alone." Such now is the cry of these paroled rebel leaders. Not the slightest suspicion appears to exist in their minds that they have done anything worthy of a penalty. They do indeed acquiesce in the overthrow of slavery; nevertheless they hold that the Reconstruction laws, framed in strict accord with the verdict of the war, are a system of tyrannical oppression, inflicted in the wicked exercise of superior strength, to which the submissive and innocent weaker party, after a fruitless struggle for their "rights," have been compelled to submit. This is the spirit of the LEE letter. While in its language it is more guarded than the speeches of COMB, TOOMBS & Co., in spirit it is no better. We look in vain for the first word of dissent from the fire-eating speeches of HAMPTON, WISE, FORREST & Co. We look in vain for the slightest trace of regret for having rebelled and plunged the country into a war of unparalleled cost of blood and treasure. On the contrary, the only regret discernable in the document is regret that the rebellion did not succeed.

The LEE letter deliberately and outrageously misrepresents the fact, as made out by overwhelming proof, when it says, "the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feelings towards the government of the United States." It would be easy to fill columns with the proof of the most bitter hostility of the Southern people towards the Government. The feeling which impelled the South to secede, and animated the rebels throughout the war, is as rife now as ever. This fact is as plain as the sun at unclouded noonday. Not to quote the speeches of a hundred speakers, take the following from the Mobile *Tribune*, of a late date, remembering that this paper, more than any other, is the mouth-piece of public opinion in the South:

"If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall regain all that we have lost in the 'Lost Cause.' We shall be freshmen once more. We shall be a united country. We shall be able to reverse the iron rule which has been imposed upon us, and turning that iron into thunder, we shall hurl back on the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many foul and ferocious wrongs on our bleeding country, once more to the breech then—yet once more! And when the cloud shall have passed away, we shall rally round our flag—the grand old Confederate flag—will be seen in all its glory, streaming like the luminous against the wind. Let us then rally once more around the cherished flag, which we have hallowed anew in glory and to victory. Let us plant our standard in the midst of the field, and let us once more raise the war cry, 'He who doubts is doomed, he who dallies is a traitor.'"

General LEE lays down the conditions, wherein the South will cease to revolutionize, to-wit:

"They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution, and they decline to go beyond that point. Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the full establishment in the South of the principle which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American, the right of self government. Established even in firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and build every duly loyal and peaceful citizen loyal to the Constitution of the country."

Stripped of the dressing in which LEE and his associates have clothed their ideas, the meaning is just this: Give us State rights as we demand; remove the guards which a stupendous wickedness has rendered necessary for the protection of over 4,000,000 of people; make over to the South those things, which for four years we strove in bloody and unsuccessful warfare to obtain; permit the States to re-enact the Slave code, as they undertook, and in some States actually succeeded in doing, before as an absolute necessity the present reconstruction laws were enacted,—do this, says General LEE, and "the Southern people will faithfully obey the laws of the United States." These are the conditions of General LEE and his associates. The difference between them and FRANK BLAIR, whose sentiments are everywhere, especially in the South, accepted as the correct interpretation of the doctrine and purpose of the Democratic party, of which LEE is a pillar, is that BLAIR is more direct, to-wit:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is: *for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo the usurpations of the Sixth, disperse the rump State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.* The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives and Senators from the people of the South, and with the cooption of the President, it will not be difficult to restore the Union on a foundation more to the obligations of the Constitution."

DOES GEN. LEE, or any one for him, pretend that he does not subscribe to the above? Does he or any one for him pretend that he dissents from the speeches of COBB or TOOMBS, or HAMPTON, or even FORREST? We search the letter in vain for the evidence that he does. This letter of GEN. LEE and his late associates in rebellion—associates still in the revolutionary purpose proclaimed by BLAIR, COBB, TOOMBS & Co.—is an insult to the American people. The Democratic party is clearly entitled to all the good it will do them.

DRAWING THE REBEL FIRE.

The Pittsburgh *Post* publishes a malignant attack upon the character and patriotism of the soldiers who signed the call for the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, to be held on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of effecting an organization in the interest of GRANT and COLFAX. That call, as our readers are aware, was numerously signed by war Democrats as well as Republicans, and hence it becomes "gall and wormwood" to the *Post*. The signers are sneeringly called, "a lot of heavy artillery men," and their purpose, in the choice language of the *Post*, is "to organize a *humbug veteran corps* to help GRANT and COLFAX." They are further characterized as "fellows who lay in big fortresses, and attacked nothing but commissary stores." In the very next paragraph, however, the *Post* expresses some dread of these "humbug veterans"—these cowardly "fellows" who "attacked nothing but commissary stores"—and says: "If they are about to *arm and equip* for the purpose of *fighting* GRANT and COLFAX into power, it is but fair they should tell us so in plain language." These brave soldiers and patriotic citizens, whom the SEYMOUR-HAMPTON organ dares to villify as cowards and skulkers, have stated their object in very plain language. They say "concert of action among all soldiers who desire the election of General GRANT." Is the main object they have in view. The Democrats who signed the call did so because the Democratic party submitted to "the dictation of WADE HAMPTON and his co-traitors," and refused to give them a "loyal, honest Union platform." The following extracts from the call tell the whole story:

Regarding this as a renewal of the great contest we helped to decide in the field, we have again laid aside all party feeling, and have enlisted under the noble soldier who led to victory where others had failed. * * General Grant is in fact the candidate of the true Union men of the Nation, just as Horatio Seymour is the candidate of the Southern traitors, though nominally the Democratic candidate. * * * We invite all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the country, who, though ever ready to fight for the Union, still prefer Peace to War, to meet us on FRIDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, at seven o'clock P. M., at City Hall, to consider the expediency of organizing an Independent Veteran Corps. If deemed expedient, we propose to organize into a Republican club, but a Union Pinafore, to support *Grant, Colfax and Peace.*

Does the *Post* desire anything plainer than the above? These soldiers of Allegheny county state the issue squarely, when they declare it "a renewal of the great contest they helped to decide in the field;" and that "GRANT is the candidate of the true Union men," while "SEYMOUR is the candidate of the Southern traitors." This puts the *Post* in the attitude which it assumed all through the war—sympathizing with traitors and abusing loyal men. As it would have rejoiced in the success of LEE over GRANT, so now it labors in the interest of WADE HAMPTON, FORREST, SEMMES, and other traitors like them, and would exult over GRANT'S defeat.

The noble "boys in blue" of Allegheny county, represented by three or four hundred of their brave comrades, of both political parties—many of them bearing the marks of rebel bullets, and not a few with shattered limbs and broken constitutions—have told the *Post* that it is engaged in the work of aiding and abetting *traitors*; and, in its writhing, it characterizes them as "humbugs"—cowardly "fellows" who lay about forts, and did nothing but eat the army rations! Then it takes a sudden tack, and intimates that these soldiers intend to form an "armed legion," for the purpose of "fighting GRANT and COLFAX into power," while they declare they are for "GRANT, COLFAX and *Peace*." Such mean, contemptible, false and malicious assaults upon a respectable number of honorably discharged soldiers, are only worthy of a Southern rebel or a Northern Copperhead. The hand that penned them never struck a blow in defense of the nation, and the heart that conceived them has never throbbed in sympathy with the great principles of liberty and humanity. It is not to be wondered at that Democratic soldiers should refuse to accept the leadership of such a paper. They cannot forget its record of the past, and they cannot close their eyes to the fact that it is now the fast friend and supporter of the enemies of the country.

THE OLD PERFIDY.

We have always inclined to the belief that the re-establishment of perfect good feeling between the United States and Great Britain depended more upon the influences of time, which, more than anything else, soften acrimony and bitterness, than the amicable adjustment of the Alabama claims, the tender of good will on the part of the English Government, or the acknowledgment of an error on their part, accompanied by pledges of better behavior in future. That the English Government in aiding and abetting the rebels prolonged the contest, drove cargoes from American bottoms as completely as though they had scuttled and sunk them in forty fathoms, and buried half a million of the flower of the land in bloody graves, no intelligent American will pretend to deny. Still, we do not favor the policy which would bury another half million merely to gratify revenge. The interests of the nation imperatively demand peace. War with England, in our opinion, would destroy more than either of us could afford to lose, and would only prove beneficial to nations that have even less in common with us. At the same time, the consideration which we owe to ourselves, and due caution, based upon past experience, behooves us to provide for future contingencies in such a manner as will tend to promote our own welfare, independent and in spite of open or insidious attacks by foreign powers. If the present generation were to forget the ingratitude assumed towards the Republic by England during the war, it would be more than human. If it fails to impress upon that which succeeds it the parts played in the great tragedy by England and France respectively, or fails to contrast their attitude with that assumed by Russia, it will fall short of performing its duty.

We are moved to these remarks by the perusal of that portion of the English press, which seizes upon the occasion of JEFFERSON DAVIS'S visit to England to eulogize him, and to express their sympathy with the South, and their regret at the failure to establish its claims before the world. This is not the language of true friendship toward us, and all the assertions of English lecturers, and others, whose individual sympathies are with us, will not make it appear that such a feeling exists.

THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE.

The Democrats were confident of increasing their vote largely in Vermont; consequently a reduction in the Republican majority was with them a foregone conclusion. The extent of their miscalculation the result shows at a glance. It has been demonstrated that, in Vermont, at least, the Democrats predicated their expectations on totally false premises. They believed that the people were ready to cast off the Republicans, who carried the country through the great struggle, and transfer the Government to the party that acknowledges the leadership of those who were leaders in the rebellion, and threaten a new revolution. In Vermont there exists no such disposition, and we believe that there exists none in other States that were true to the Government.

The good sense of the great body of the people enables them to detect at once in the attitude, candidates and platform, that which warns them against the change which the Democrats propose; that if we are to have peace and prosperity SEYMOUR and BLAIR must be defeated and GRANT and COLFAX elected.

In the solid character of General GRANT the people have perfect confidence, and those who have most at stake instinctively turn to him as the man peculiarly qualified for the emergency. There is a pervading belief that he is an entirely safe man, and will not permit himself to be forced into any course not sanctioned by a high order of intelligence, the truest patriotism and an enlarged view of great questions. It is this that makes him stronger than his party, while he imparts to Republicans a zeal that has been seldom seen. Thousands in Vermont who did not support the Republican State ticket last Tuesday will support GRANT in November; and we are perfectly safe in saying that in other States, thousands of war Democrats and others, who looked to the Tammany Convention for a ticket and a platform that would command their approval, have already made up their minds that no course is open to them but to support GRANT and COLFAX.

The leaders of the Democratic party exhibit a genius for blundering which is scarcely excelled by HANDY ANDY. It was not enough to divide their own party by dissensions created solely by the inopportune introduction of the bond question; dissensions which have arrayed the West against the East, and excited the caution of the reflecting portion of the party; it was not enough to create a doubt as to their real intentions in regard to the National debt; but, acting upon the principle that they might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, they thought to entrap the unwary by introducing a plank into the platform which, while specially contrived to tickle the farmers, has proved so rotten as to be too weak to bear their weight. The fourth section of the platform, which demands "equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including government bonds and other securities," effects the farmer in a double sense. Proverbially cautious, they invested in bonds, which are now in danger of being taxed in such a manner as to prevent him from realizing even a moderate interest, while his improved and unimproved land is also in danger of being taxed up to its selling value. The shrewd farmer, measuring the plain intent of the proposition with the professions of the party advancing it, fails to perceive wherein he is indebted to a party which pretends to befriend while deliberately robbing him. If this is the manner in which the Democratic party proposes to aid the landholders, who, owing to their peculiar position, place more than ordinary dependence upon safe securities, it is protection of a kind the least one has of it the better.

MR. SEYMOUR'S CONFESSION THAT ALL IS LOST.

Longer disguise is useless. The Democratic leaders are held fast between the horns of a dilemma from which there seems to be no available relief. Proof of this, if further proof than is to be found in their contradictory actions and statements is needed, is furnished in such a shape that we are not at liberty to question it. This proof has reached the public in the form of the following private letter written by Mr. SEYMOUR:

UTICA, July 24, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have not been able until this month to answer your kind letter of the 13th inst. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends that they have plunged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go; but, now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can. I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the Bond and Taxation upon public attention. If you get time, I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. Seymour joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. Ingersoll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Conn.

The above letter, the reader will bear in mind, is addressed in a social way to a bosom friend. As a matter of course, in a letter of this kind, it was almost impossible for the writer to prevent allusion to the subject nearest his heart. If we were to look for a man's private hopes, fears, anticipations or joys, it would be in just such a letter as we have here. Viewed in this light, Mr. SEYMOUR'S letter sounds like the cry of a despairing man who perceives no outlet from the difficulties which surround him. If Mr. SEYMOUR cherished any hopes of success, where would the feeling be so likely to find utterance as in a letter addressed privately to a tried friend? Even while vainly striving to give counsel, it is apparent that he himself requires both counsel and consolation. It is entirely evident from this private confession of the Democratic candidate that not a single ray of hope has entered his mind. On the contrary, a querelousness, almost peevish, takes the place of the ordinary courtesy which usually distinguishes even a brief social letter. The cause is apparent. He is dissatisfied with the manner in which the campaign has been conducted. Had Mr. SEYMOUR written to his friend: "My friends mean well, but have plunged me into difficulties from which I can perceive no available relief. I regard my chances as utterly hopeless, but intend to do the best I can under the circumstances"—had he written thus, he would not have expressed his sense of impending defeat more clearly than it is expressed in the above letter.

"REACHING FORWARD."

Colonel BROWN'S statement that SEYMOUR favored the nomination of CHASE, and that he was also in favor of incorporating into the Tammany platform the Democratic doctrine of universal suffrage in its broadest application, induces a New York contemporary to award the great Decliner the position of a great statesman, "of a grander reach of thought and a higher aspiration than ever his most enthusiastic admirers have been wont to represent him." Perhaps the writer of the above was wholly unconscious of the latent vein of satire which pervades his language, since he pursues the subject seriously, adding, "his (SEYMOUR'S) mind does not linger and dwell among the useless debris of the past. It reaches forward to the new issues of the future. It is imbued with the vital spirit of the times." By turning to another column of the Journal, in which we find this language, we are enabled to obtain a pretty correct idea of the "vital spirit of the times," as exhibited by the Democracy of Tennessee, for instance.

"The entire report of the Joint Military Committee was read to the Legislature to-day. It is a most voluminary document of several hundred pages, giving the sworn testimony of scores of citizens relative to the horrible outrages committed by the Ku Klux Democracy throughout the State. Some of the disclosures are more startling in their simple reality than the most elaborate efforts of fiction. The whole will be published together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, and will form a weapon of terrible power against the rebel Democracy. The report will embody a statement of murders committed in Tennessee from July 24, 1866, to July 24, 1868, collected by agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. Altogether there were ten murders, the whereabouts of which is unknown. Of the perpetrators, seventeen fled the country, thirteen were bound over for trial, six escaped from custody, twelve were convicted, twenty-nine acquitted, and in seventy-two cases no action whatever was taken. In no case was a white man convicted for the murder of a black, and in only two cases bound over for trial. All of those murders, except thirteen, occurred in Middle and West Tennessee, where the Ku Klux are in operation. It is supposed that this report embodies about one-half of the outrages committed in the time covered thereby. Some twenty Ku Klux have been convicted in August, and the whole number will not fall short of 500, concerning which, in perhaps 200 cases, the evidence is full."

In Arkansas and Texas the same "vital, and, let us add, infernal spirit, is displayed even in a more revolting manner; while in Mississippi, Missouri, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky the spirit exhibited by the Democracy bids fair to equal that which disgraces Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. In every State we have mentioned the Democracy evince the most determined resolution "not to linger and dwell among the useless debris of the past." Their manner of "reaching forward to the new issues of the future," however, is calculated rather to excite the loathing and horror of the civilized world, than advance either the cause they are engaged in or the fame of their leader.

THAT outspoken sheet, the Mobile *Register*, scorns concealment in discussing the issues of the present campaign. The *Register* is no mere whipper-snapper, that takes its cue from the statements of more influential journals; it is a ruling journal, and does more towards the shaping of public sentiment than almost any paper in the State. In a labored editorial discussing the present posture of affairs, the *Register*, after asserting that the vote of Alabama will be given for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, adds, "in four months there will not be a carpet-bagger or white Radical within the limits of Alabama." In that event we may conclude that there will not be a freedman or a Union man either. In the face of these bloodthirsty sentiments, we are told by the Northern Democrats that the South entertains for us nothing but the most kindly feelings. Well, we make the broad declaration that the citizens of this country have the right to live where they please. And since the question seems to hinge chiefly on this, we are perfectly willing to "fight it out on this line." This is a question that can be settled in a space of time so brief compared with that expended in wiping out slavery, that scarcely any considerable time for preparation is required.

DEMOCRATS of sagacity begin to perceive that the greenback issue is a losing one for them. Hence the indications in different quarters of a disposition to back out from it. The *World* has provoked the ire of the Pittsburgh *Post* by declaring that it is not the issue before the people. The *World* is cunning, the *Post* blind and stubborn; but the people are sagacious. The truth is, the greenback theory, as propounded by PENDLETON, and hastily adopted by the party, is a delusion from beginning to end. It will not stand the light elicited by discussion. The people understand that it means ruinous inflation—an aggravation, to an almost indefinite extent, of the evils already felt and always in evident to a depreciated paper currency—leading directly and inevitably to repudiation and irretrievable loss. The Democrats will not be permitted to back out. To this ruinous doctrine they are committed. It is in their platform. It has been proclaimed from the house-tops.

FROM the first a certain class of Democrats have regarded the nomination of BLAIR as possessing more importance to them than that of SEYMOUR; and it is quite apparent that great expectations are indulged concerning him. Especially is this the case in the South, a quarter of the Union which, as our peculiar history shows, has derived great benefits from the sudden death of Presidents and the succession of the persons elected Vice Presidents to the Presidency; and where at the present time, we find "BLAIR Clubs," "BLAIR Societies," under different titles, are all the rage. We are assured that on the stump Democratic orators seldom mention the name of SEYMOUR; but BLAIR'S name is often employed to "fire the Southern heart." These Southern people certainly act as though it was BLAIR that was going to be President, in case GRANT is not elected, and perhaps they could give a good reason why they think so.

IT is reported that HAMPTON, SEMMES & Co. have retorted on the Northern Democratic leaders who complain that the Southern orators are injuring the cause at the North, by making the counter complaint that the pamphlet put out to prove SEYMOUR'S loyalty during the war is injuring the cause in the South. They demand, it is said, that SEYMOUR shall stand on his faith as a sympathiser with the rebellion, pledged to secure to the South everything for which it fought, if he is elected. At the last advices HAMPTON was considered a little ahead in the correspondence.

A PET LAMB.

That exceedingly versatile genius, ALBERT PIKE, who combines in one person the statesman, poet, warrior, orator, historian, editor, christian, coward and savage, and who is engaged at present in his favorite occupation of "firing the Southern heart," vehemently opposes the idea that slavery is finally abolished.

PIKE is nothing unless abusive and violent. His journal, the Memphis *Appeal*, to be in keeping with the sentiments announced through its columns, should be named the Devil's *Appeal*. The *Appeal* warns the people of Arkansas not to promise the negroes that they will not attempt to deprive them of their right to vote. The earnestness with which this point is pressed is calculated to excite the suspicion that ALBERT was compelled to wait for the second table on the occasion of the recent fraternization between the Democrats and negroes in Arkansas, where the tables were filled with alternated Democrats and freedmen, resembling, if we may borrow the language of a witness, "the keys on a piano board." Here is the language used by the *Appeal*:

"No sophistry can disguise the fact that for one to swear that he will never attempt to deprive any negro of the right to vote, with the settled intention to change the Constitution of the State as soon as possible, to that this oath shall be no longer required, and to elect legislators who will deprive the negro of the right of suffrage, is to swear with the purpose of perjury determined on."

The editor of this sheet desired to be regarded as the Mepistopholes of the most savage part of the Rebellion. In order to render his name so terrible that the Yankees would pray for the earth to open and swallow them up at the mere mention of it, he assembled a villainous mixture of renegade whites and Indians, took sole command of the heterogeneous mass, and—ran for his life at the very first attack; nor could he ever discipline his big body afterwards to withstand the shock of battle, but roved about like a veritable FALLSTAFF or QUIXOTE, fighting wind-mills. He was a greater coward than ROGER PRYOR, HENRY CLAY PATE or HUMPHREY MARSHALL. He was in mortal terror for months after the surrender of LEE, lest he should be caught and punished as he deserved. That he has never been rightly reconstructed is apparent. We commend him to the immediate attention of Dr. ROSECRANS.

THE Democracy of Massachusetts do not take kindly to the unlimited greenback doctrine, and at their Convention last week expressed a decided preference for "something that chinks," as follows:

Resolved, That gold and silver coin is the only constitutional legal tender, and while we would have but one currency for all, the Democracy of Massachusetts now, as in the past, are true to their old faith in hard money, and demand that it be restored at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with the interests of the business and labor of the country.

It is well known that this is the sentiment of the party in New England, a fact that explains the sudden return of Mr. PENDLETON to Ohio from a field where his preaching worked nothing but injury to the party. And just here comes up the question: is not this the real intention of "Ohio's favorite son?" Such a suspicion has gained ground of late, even in the ranks of the Democracy. Slaughtered in cold blood by SEYMOUR, were PENDLETON to return sincere support for the savagery, he certainly would be entitled to be regarded as "something more than human," which nobody thinks he is.

"THE idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness."

The entire truthfulness of the above extract from General LEE'S response to ROSECRANS'S ridiculous letter, is demonstrated in Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Kentucky, where freedmen are murdered daily in cold blood. We have already alluded to the condition of affairs in the three States heading the list. The language used here reminds us of the fable of the wolf and the lamb. Nothing more is required to complete the resemblance save the assertion that all the murders and outrages committed in these States are the work of Republicans.

THE announcement that Major General JOHN A. DIX, who at present is our Minister to France, is warmly in favor of GRANT and COLFAX, accords with his fame as a Patriot and Statesman. General DIX stands first on the list of War Democrats. He has a confirmed reputation for unselfish patriotism. If the Democratic party were not rotten to the core, they would have sought him to be their candidate. No man alive knows better than General DIX how thoroughly unsound SEYMOUR was throughout the rebellion. Thousands of war Democrats all over the land will follow General DIX'S banner in support of GRANT, and help to swell the November victory.

WE wish to give Democratic orators, particularly those who are great on the greenback question, a text. They will not dispute the source, it being from a speech delivered by HORATIO SEYMOUR in New York only a few days before his nomination. It is as follows:

"All the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in Government bonds, but they hold a large amount of State, city and railroad bonds *were paid in debased paper.* If we add the trusts of widows and orphans, we shall find that a majority are interested in Government bonds who are capitalists, the operations of the laws."

The attention of the *Post* is respectfully invited to the views of Mr. SEYMOUR.

WHENEVER a Democrat can be found who will speak frankly concerning the Presidential canvass, he will tell you that he perceives not the remotest chance of the defeat of GRANT and COLFAX, for the upper and lower currents are both in their favor; and he will sorrowfully admit that the only chance the party had of succeeding was destroyed by the action of the Tammany Convention. It has come to our knowledge within the last few days that this is the belief of the best informed Democrats in this quarter expressed in conversation among themselves.

MR. FESSENDEN expresses the opinion that the Republican majority in Maine, in the approaching State election, will be increased 10,000, while Mr. BLAINE is of the opinion that it will be increased at least 15,000. Both of these gentlemen having displayed rare judgement in former estimates, their opinion may be regarded as somewhat more reliable than mere guess work. The Republican majorities in Maine from 1860 to 1867 were as follows: 1860, 31,504 for President; 1864, 19,180 for Governor, 17,502 for President; 1865, 22,821; 1866, 27,687; and in 1867, 11,614.

WE are glad to hear Mr. PENDLETON declaring that "upon the result of the elections in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in October will depend the result in November." We presume the orator intended to include Pennsylvania also—as nearly everybody else does. The prospect, growing stronger every day, is that these States will go Republican in October. Let Republicans accept Mr. PENDLETON'S view, and labor to render the November victory sure by constant work whereby the preliminary battle in October will be won.

BETS, we are aware, prove nothing, except the confidence of the persons making them. Has any one heard of a SEYMOUR man backing up his confidence by betting as much as a cent on SEYMOUR? Such a proceeding has not been heard of in this region, and we presume the man does not live who has bet or will bet on SEYMOUR'S election. The reason is simple enough; no one believes he will be elected—and not even greenbacks are plenty enough to deliberately throw away.

THE result in Vermont has completely upset the Democrats, and given the Republicans renewed zeal. The majority will be in the neighborhood of 30,000. In November it will be fully 40,000. The Green Mountain Boys have pitched the tune that will be caught up everywhere by the legions who fought rebellion down once, and stand ready, if necessary, to do it again.

IT was supposed that Senator FOWLER, of Tennessee, could be counted on to give his support to SEYMOUR and BLAIR, but that, like other expectations concerning the Tammany ticket, has proved a delusion. The Tennessee Senator is for GRANT and COLFAX. He is but one of tens of thousands, however, on whom the Democrats have counted only to be disappointed.

CALIFORNIA holds no September election this year. The Legislature, at the last session, postponed the election till November, to take place on the same day Presidential Electors are chosen. The error in regard to the September election is almost universal. Maine will complete the September campaign.

SMALL NOTES.

The Democratic Labor Reform party hereabouts devote a large portion of their time to the task of defining the difference between national and local issues. They labor to impress the idea that the questions to be considered in the Congressional canvass have nothing whatever to do with national politics! If this argument were urged even in discussing the legislative ticket, we fancy few would be found so stupid as not to refute it. Every intelligent voter is well aware of the fact that the Legislature derives additional strength when in perfect accord with Congress. Pursuing the theory advanced by the Democratic Labor Reform orators to its legitimate result, we would have the singular anomaly of a majority of the Congressional representatives of a State deliberately arraying themselves against the State Legislature, each striving to neutralize the other's actions, instead of harmonizing for the general good.

To assume, however, that in voting for the Congressional representative one does not necessarily affect a national issue, is the latest, and, we may add, the most stupid idea advanced during the present canvass. The vote on the Congressional ticket ranks next in importance to that on the electoral ticket, and whoever pretends to deny it is either a fool or a knave. Who is to uphold the policy inaugurated for the thorough government of the South? Who will enforce the reconstruction laws? Who will seem to be the guardians of the nation, if a member of Congress is not to have a voice in national issues? The absurdity, however, is invariably one-sided. It is never directed even by chance against the candidates of the Democracy. Full of the party precludes the possibility of such a contingency. In fact, every vote cast for a Democratic Alderman is supposed to exert a powerful influence upon national issues, and any other belief would be regarded by the great mass of the party as treason. In alluding to this matter we use the term Democratic Labor Reform party because, thus far, we have found few or no Republicans in the movement.

With all our boasted spirit of independence, it must be apparent to the dullest observer that very few men or women are to be found with courage sufficient to live down the narrow prejudices which will be very often in the same the shape of the barriers of society. There is nothing more tyrannical, relentless or crushing than these opinions. It is the frame work upon which that anomaly, American caste, is constructed. It prevents otherwise sensible people from breaking the fetters of a trade upon their sons, housewives from doing their own work, and shields their daughters from anything like useful or sensible employment. It is the most destructive of ineleguable mischief. At the rate we are progressing the time will soon arrive when our young ladies and gentlemen will require servants to carry their gloves and canes, and even our best blacks will decline to pay their exemption taxes unless in the book of revelation such a thing as work is removed from the public gaze. It is this feeling which causes thousands of American girls to starve at shirt, vest and cap making, earning three or four dollars per week, out of which they pay for perhaps two dollars and a half or three for board, while the most ignorant, awkward and unskilled Irish or German girl earns two and three dollars in addition to her board. As long as this feeling governs us, the less we say about our independence the better.

A gentleman of this city, traveling from Cincinnati to Columbus, a few days before the McClellan Chicago Convention, fell in with Gen. Rosecrans. In the course of their conversation they came to discuss the probable nominee of the Democrats, when Gen. R. said that if they would only take up some good Conservative man, he believed Mr. Lincoln would be defeated. To the inquiry as to who would be "available," Gen. R. named several, *including himself*. This doubtless will explain to many how, as he stated in his speech at Chicago, he "happened to be passing through the city, *en route* for his Department," just at the time the convention was in session. For some time it has been Gen. Rosecrans's weakness to suppose that he was destined to fill some high political niche, and the "availability" of Gen. Pierce Mangan he has been in retirement, a soured man, nursing his disappointments—possibly his revenges. Towards Grant, who succeeded him, he has since not entertained kindly feelings. Such a man, with his peculiar ideas of honor, his kind, excellent culture and chivalrous bearing, he lacks balance and most of those solid qualities that are so conspicuous in Gen. George H. Thomas. The General's letter to Lee is a truthful mirror of the man.

"If the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to the restoration of their prosperity and business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously, and cordially at work, and encourage white emigrants and labor from elsewhere to come freely among them, their restoration to the Union would immediately manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our currency to the specie standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation an era of prosperity unexampled."

Dear Doctor Rosecrans, while you are feeling his pulse, indulging in idiosyncratic abstractions, it is barely possible the patient will die outright, without experiencing any benefit from your solicitous care. Your article [illegible] of this sort. There is no room for an "if" in the premises. The case has already been diagnosed by the public; the symptoms point clearly to brain fever, and in his violent paroxysms the patient has driven away from his bedside his best friends, who, in a recent upon government bonds, espoused a return to a gold standard, and demanded an unlimited issue of greenbacks for immediate circulation. Unless you are prepared to give your patient, Doctor, some wild and startling remedy, Drop your abstractions, and administer one of your well known pills. Pills are needed here, not speculations.

In reading Beverly Johnson's response to the toast of "The health of the American Minister," proposed at the annual feast of the Cullers of Shellfish, on the 3d inst., we are reminded of the occasion when a former American Minister, sitting amidst the highest peers of the realm, in response to a similar toast at the hands of the noble chairman of the meeting, who took special pains to call his attention in the most public manner to the fact that he had married into their midst, brought in his Dulcinea and thereupon availed himself of the first opportunity to withdraw. When Mr. Johnson, alluding to the war, said, "It had this compensation: it ended slavery. None now but freemen tread the soil of America." It is not unlikely that the same sentiment will apply to nearly all of them, just as one set of incidents runs through them all. "The sensational novel has its bigamist, and the religious novel its curate. The Kingleys deal in muscle, and the Woods in consumption." Once ascertain the type, and the critic can tell you the body of the story. Any fashionable stone school may be told at a look, and he is always to be treated after the same fashion. What is the mysterious nature of the maggot that bores so pertinaciously in so many scores of heads at once? It cannot be fame, for last year's tales were long since forgotten. If it be maudlin sentimentality and morbid sensationalism, in what known pharmacopeia are we to look for ingredients that will promise a cure?

General Bent, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, and lately reached Wheeling on Thursday morning from Washington, Pennsylvania, via the Hempfield Railroad. A son of General Grant was in company. The party have been spending several weeks with relatives in the ancient borough, and left that evening over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE editor of the Lebanon *Patriot*, the Democratic organ in Warren county, Ohio, is out in a letter expressing his disgust at the manner in which Vallandigham was placed on the ticket. He is infinitely disgusted with the whole transaction, and expresses his sentiments in a manner that must aid very materially in lessening the very slim crowd of VAL'S admirers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

T. F. Maugham, the proprietor of a laundry in Chicago, recently mortgaged all the property connected with the laundry to its full value, sold his wife's valuables even to the bedding and spoons, and absconded with a female with whom he has been suspected of sustaining relations of an improper character. The girls in his employ had not been paid for two weeks, and some of them are his creditors to the amount of $50. He left a letter for his wife telling her he had got so far on the road to the devil that he could not control his actions. The wife attempted to commit suicide, but was fortunately prevented by a physician, whose timely efforts saved her life.

The largest slotting machine in the country has just been made in South Boston. It was made for the government machine shop at the Charleston Navy Yard, which has also the largest planing in the country. The new slotting machine stands thirty feet high, and though especially adapted to coarse work, is so accurately constructed that it can perform light work with the same neatness and dispatch. The machine weighs upwards of sixty tons.

A New York letter says: The report that James McHenry, Esq., Hon. M. Laing, and Sir Wm. Russell, well known English financiers, are now on their way to this country, with a view to enlisting in sundry railroad enterprises (including the purchase outright of the Erie road), is making some stir on Wall street. There would seem to be no question that the gentlemen are really on board the Scotia, *en route*, but it is the opinion of some of the best informed authorities on and off 'Change that everything that is alleged as to their errand had better be taken with considerable grains of allowance.

It is suggested that there may be some danger of pushing "the wickedest-man-in-New-York" business a point or two too far. There can be no doubt but that John Allen has repented, but if injudicious friends persist in ironizing him and keeping him constantly before the public, it is feared he will have no time for that private meditation which is essential to keeping him in the right path. There are, unfortunately, a good many other wicked men in New York who need looking after, and it would be well, perhaps, if some little of the attention that are now so profusely heaped on Mr. Allen were turned in that direction.

SEYMOUR.

"Now comes fulfillment of the year's desire;
The sere leaves harvested by the reaper, fire
Grows h ayy-headed, drooping its decay,
And hides the glory of the summer day by day;
About the edges of the yellow corn
And over the garden growth somewhat outworn
The heavy autumn dew begins to fill night's store;
The apple boughs bend over more and more;
With purple and spiced the cornel berries glow
And odorous, and the pears begin to fall
From the tall limbs that rock in the evening breeze."

The fashionables are now hurrying back from Saratoga in good earnest. In one of the Hudson river cars a few days ago, the conductor says he estimates his lady passengers must have worn some $70,000 worth of diamonds. Of all places in the world for the display of valuable jewels on or off the person, one would think a railroad car was the least desirable. The pickpockets doubtless will act upon the hint. It is a way they have.

S. B. Chittenden, Esq., the New York dry goods merchant, is out with a card denying the statement of a Brooklyn paper, that the leading firms in that line of business have resolved to sell no merchandise to Southern customers during the rest of the season, except for cash.

The Chinese Embassy sail for Europe on the 9th inst. If they are received by the great powers of Europe with the same distinguished consideration that was extended to them in the United States, Mr. Burlingame may congratulate himself on having conducted one of the most remarkable and important missions known in the annals of history.

The London *Times* don't like the treaty between the United States and China. It claims that England is most interested in China, for the reason that her commerce with that country is larger than that of any other nation, and that she aided in